## BLOOD OR DYE?

A Mystery of the Snow-A Frenchman Disappears to Make a Sensation.

THE PRANKS OF JOUSSET

Chapters from the Story of a Passionate Life-A Curious Letter.

A GIRL GOES MAD FOR A LOVER.

When M. Alphonse Vibert, formerly chief of the French Secret Service, in his memoir said, "Morbid to exiomatic truth. An affair which now assumes the proportions of a huge boax on the New York police public was perpetrated yesterday morning by a French drug clerk named Albert D. Jousset. His gevrning motive, it would seem, was the desire of creating sepsation, and of baving his name published in the sapers. But the means he adopted were so ordinary in their character and his plans were so badly laid that, although he succeeded in starting a great sensation. the detectives easily tathomed the fraud. The story,

plainly told, is as follows ---The little frame cottage of old Mr. Joseph Brown, a Isherman, stands in a hollow at the loot of East Eightieth street, about thirty yards from the river From Mr. Brown's residence to the small boathouse and river float owned by nim a narrow pathway leads. The bank of the river, steep and rugged, is crowned by three walnut trees. Only Mr. Brown and his wife sleep in the cottage at night; their son Joseph residing with his wife Mary in the avenue B boulevard, near Eighty-first street. The neighborhood is a lonely one. On the north side of Eightieth street the Bellevue Garden extends almost to the river, and on the south side the block reaching to Seventy-ninth street is filled up by stone cutters' yards and shantles. The snow fallen during the past week is packed and frozen in the vacant lots, and all around Mr. Brown's cottage the ground is covered with a perfect sheet of ice. On Wednesday night be-tween ten und eleven o'clock Mrs. Brown was awakened by hearing a single footstep tramp down the little walk leading to her husband's boathouse and the river. The watchdog barked, but no turther sound was heard by herself or There were no cries for help nor loud outcries usually attendant on a strangle for life or death. The residents of a small block of houses in Seventy-ninth street, near police on duty in the neighborhood heard no pistol ots and their attention was not attracted to the scene by any unusual occurrences. Nothing unusual cume to light until about twenty minutes past seven o'clock yesterday morning, when young Brown came down the pathway to see that the float and bis father's boats had not been carried away during the night, and to prepare the nets and tackle used in the pursuit of his father's business. Midway in the little path leading to the boathouse he saw a black silk hat, almost new, lying on the frozen thow. Its position showed that it had been either carefully laid down on the ice or that it had failen off the wearer's head accidentally and escaped without any injury. It had not the appearance of being knocked off during a struggle, or of being violently thrown down on the ground. The nap of the silk was scarcely ruffled, and there was only a slight trace of a bruise on the edge of the brim. The hat bore the name of the maker, Luly, of Turd avenue. Young Brown paid so little attention to the matter, thinking that the hat had fallen off some drunken man that had wandered down the block, that he tried the hat on his head, and thought to himself he would appropriate it to his own use. But going on down the path, when he reached the river bank, near the walnut trees, he saw a wallet lying on the ground and a number of papers cattered around it. The wallet was the cover of an old memorandum book and the papers cer-tificates of competency issued by the College of Pharmacy to Albert D. Jousset. There were a number of cards, among which was were a number of cards, among which was one from Mr. Auhler, of No. 1,616 Third avenue, an agent for the drug house of Allen & Co., of Pearl street. There were also two photographs taken in Herlin, Prussia, which were subsequently identified as those of Jousset. There was also a chain broken in two, attached to the smaller portion of which was a pinch-beck locket. Young Brown gathered these together and was about returning to his residence when he saw that there were what appeared to be bloodmarks on the snow. He then ran up to the Bonievard and there met Officer McClellan, of the Twenty-third precinct, to whom he handed the property he had found and whom he informed of the sap-

Twenty-third precinct, to whom he handed the property he had found and whom he informed of the supposed marks of blood being on the snow.

The officer saw that the first bloody sign in the narrow pathway was a slight smear on the ground—so slight as almost to escape his observation. It looked like as if a man who was drunk had scraped his hand by failing on the ice or applied a dash of blood with a small paint brush. There was no evidence of any profuse flow of blood from a severe wound and no marks of any struggle where the blood marks were. At long grawn intervals along the path where the snow had been banked up and frozen on either side there were similar slight streaks of blood or what looked very like it. They were also to faint as to be scarcely noticeable. There were no indications that a wounded or even a drunken man had tallen against the snow bank on either side, and the surface of the bank was smooth and unbroken. Continuing on his investigation Officer McClellan ound near where the wallet and papers had been discovered by young Brown, two drops of blood on the

and the surface of the bank was smooth and unbroken. Continuing on his investigation Officer McClellan jound near where the wallet and papers had been discovered by young Brown, two drops of blood on the snow. They were not large, were evidently not arterial in character and seemed to the officer who made a careful manual tool, to have arisen from bleeding of the nese, in reference to this lact it may be stated that the mapers were distributed on the oank at mearly equal fistances from each other, and that not one of them your any traces of blood. On the side of the intile you thouse there were slight marks of blood, but no trace of a bloody hand or imprint of ensanguined ingers. On the path leading to the boat house was in indentation in the snow which might have been caused by a mas failing or lying down there, but which is now attributed to the action of the zen on Weinerday. On the foat on the river beyond the little boat house were two other of these red drops, and there was a limit trace of crimson color on the string piece of the float. There were no traces of an oncounter either on the boat house suars or on the float. Having finished his investigation as far as he could Officer McClellan reported the nets at the station house in Eighty-eighth street, and Captain Robbins at once telegraphed to Volice Healquarters.

Superinfendent Walling detailed Detectives Phelps, Reilly and John Tieman to work up the case, and they specify learned that Jousset was a drug clerk, formerly employed in various stores in this city and Brooklyn. He had been an officer in the German army, and the pholographs of him found by young Mr. Brown represented him attired in uniform. Previous to the arrival of Detectives Reilly and Lieman at the Eighty-sighth street station Captain Robbins and Detectives Hughes and sicCarthy proceeded to make further investigations in the case. They learned from a careful examption of the ground that there was not one set of footsteps leading to the river as the boutevard, but room that point to the

anime dye, such as Jousset could have easily procured.

THE SUPPOSED VICTIM.

Albert Jousset is a Frenchman of the most pronoduced kind. In 1870, when the war between France
and Germany broke out, he left his business in this
country, which was that of a drug clerk, to fight
against the Germans. After the close of the war he
returned to this city and resumed his occupation in
Brooklyn. his German antipathies, however, do not
weem to have been very strong, for three years ago he
married a German, the sister of August Homann, a
house painter in Clinton street. It is the universal testimony of his relations that he and his wife lived happily
ogether, and it is not likely that differences between
them on account of any conduct of his which had come
to the knowledge of the wife was the occasion of his
singular conduct in this affair. He was always in the
habit of giving her the bulk of his wages, and up to
the time of his disappearance their relations were
amicable.

August Homann, the brother-in-law of Jonsset, is a fair, well proportioned and athlette man, careful in speech, thoroughly self-possessed in manner, and apparently unconscious of the ordeal through which he is about to pass. His house is No. 115 Chinton Mreet, near Debancy, and is marked by a sigh over the door, amounting his fanne and accupation. The lamily requires an exceedingly small apparament in the reaffort the miss floor, and is approached by a slark

Beraln visited the bouse early yesterday evening before the detectives had begue to make any inquiried by Homana, who had just returned to his house. The trist was something like an invasion of the peace of a handle of the peace of the pea

the day, as Homann relates them, and they are pism in everything except adequate motive for conduct so remarkable.

The string of this surrounding, and while he evidently was seeking to suppress at least part of the theory was nothing in his manner to indicate that his suppressions had relation to a deed of blood, it appeared too that Mrs. Jousset remained all night at her brother's bouse, where she was thrown into the deepest girel by the purport of her husband's letter. This letter also contained an injunction requiring her at thoman, and many articles were strewn about the apartment in which Homann, related this remarkable story to the reporters. Mrs. Jousset herself had nowhere else to sleep.

When all these details had been gathered and the reporters were about ready to depart two men, strangers to Homann, and many articles were strewn about the painter's head was fall of the awe inspired by the cross-painter's head was fall of the awe inspired by the cross-casimistion of his journalistic inquisitors he mistory to the creporters also, and when he saw themselves the had before him Detectives Tieman and Relly. Tears at once began to flow from the eyes of Mrs. Homann and others in the holder.

"There now, I can talk no more; I am tired talking." It was not long, however, until he was uniceceived as to the characters of his how visitors and became aware that he had before him Detectives Tieman and Relly. Tears at once began to flow from the eyes of Mrs. Homann and others in the house, but Homann himself manitained his indifference, and when the officers suggested that he should accompany there to Poince Headquarters and relate his story to Superintendent Walling he readily consented. He did not even wait to put on his overcoat, but gayly cemerged into the street with a pipe in his mouth, and smiling as complacently as if he were going to a Dutch ball. This man does not believe, or affects not to be.

emerged into the street with a pipe in his mouth, and smilling as complacently as f be were going to a Durch bail. This man does not believe, or affects not to believe, that a murder has been committed, but his manner seems to show that he could cluckfate this mystery if he would. It will be seen, too, that his story, which has the same basis as that of Mrs. Jourset, his sister, differs from and contradicts hin many essentials, and especially in these minor facts which could not be arranged in concert between them.

A reporter cath, Journal of the minor facts which could not be arranged in concert between them.

A reporter cath, Journal of the history of her husband's disappearance. The house is an un prefentious two story cottage, standing back from the line of the silvensk, fand is kept by a Mrs. Conner, with whom Jourset and his wile nave lived for atout a year past. Mrs. Jourset is a stout, heatiny looking German woman about thirty-five years of age and appeared to be in great distress, bursting into toars as she told ber story, and, referring to the finding of her husband's hat and the evidences of a struggle, expressed the fear that he had been murdered and thrown in the river. They were married, she said, some three years ago and had lived happily together ever since. He was of a lively disposition, and though he worked hard never complained or felt disspritted until at Christmas time. A change came over him then and he became an entirely different person. Before that time he never spent an hour outside of business away from her without telling exactly where he was going and what he had to do. He was sober and seeanly in his habits and kept good hours. Laiety, however, he had remained out late on several occasions and would give her no explanation of his movements. When she asked him what caused him to go out so much and brought such a change on him, he replied, "I can't tell you now, Louise, I may tell you some other time." The latter was with a Frenchman, and the would have the head of the work of the

a wife, and the news made her insane. She was take, to her mother's house on Thesday, and has since been removed to the care of some other friend. When array of the control of the contro

man will permit, is important. The letter was as fol-

will let you know as soon as possible. Do not so back to Pacific street, so that you need not be beathamed and get into trouble.

Laved, dear Louise, your unhappy

What Walling SUSPECTED.

The great question to be settled for the guidance of the police was whether anybody had been killed or not. From the facis within their reach and hereinbefore given this was hard to determine. The wile of the duellist, whose sudden taking off was believed yesterday airernoon, had in her possession the only clew to the mystery. That was the letter given to her by her brother on his return home the previous night. Everybody had been after it, but few had ever traced it to her possession. Late last night, however, the remarkable missive was seen by a Hakallo reporter and a detective from the Central Office. It is given above; that is to say, a literal translation of it, so near as the same could be presented intelligibly. The words used in the original were bad German except the one indicating trouble, and it required a great deal of inneunity to get at the sense or meaning intended. It will be seen that the letter was dated if not written last Monday, and that the newspapers were expected by the writer to furnish very lengthy accounts of the subject matter. The most important statement in the epistle, however, is that which warned the wife to wait until said newspapers informed her of her husband's death before she moved her goods and chattels from Pacific street, Brooklyn, to No. 116 Gilnton street, because she was in the act of packing up and clearing out before the police of New York were even aware that anything had happened. Of course Officer McCleilan found the suspicions circumstances in the Twenty-third precinct early in the morning, and a brief two or three line shy was transmitted thence to the Central Office, not charged with information sufficiently important to awarent the suspicions of the office has then on duty. The reporter who visited first, Journal of the part of the protein of the court of the proving the pa

permission.

Last night Dr. P. H. Kreizschmar was found by certain New York detectives in his store at the corner of Fulton and Adelphi streets, and, after detailing the particulars given above, added the following, which put a new face on the whole matter:

On Tuesday the Doctor, having Mischarged Jousset, paid him and he went away, returning on Wednesday night, however, with his har cut short, his mustache shaved off and his whole appearance changed. He said to his old employer:

and adopted the strange and homicide-suggesting method of bidding adien to Brooklya and its vicinity, which created such a sonsation yesterday.

## A PROPOSED NEW CHARTER.

It is said that a bill amending the New York charter very materially has been drafted by "a committee of city taxpayers," which provides that the office term of city taxpayers," which provides that the office term of the Dock Commissioners, the Police Commissioners, Health Commissioners and the Charity Commissioners shall terminate ten days after the passage of the act, the Mayor to appoint their successors. The Police Department is, mader the bill, to be composed of two "public commissioners of the city of New York," and the Health Board to control the Street Cleaning Bureau. Mr. Louis M. Doscher is said to be the Secretary of the "Committee of Taxpayers" who have draited the bill. It may be news to him to know that the copy furnished to the Heralia is almost a verbatim copy of a bill that has been introduced into the Legislature more than once during the past three years, and has always met with the sleep of death in the committee room.

IMPORTANT CHARTER AMENDMENT.

TAXPAYERS TO BE REPRESENTED IN THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday Mr. Phillips presented a preamble and resolution favor-

Mr. Phillips presented a preamble and resolution favoring the passage of a law empowering the Mayor to appoint a fifth member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment who shall represent the taxpayers of this city, as follows—

Whereas in the annual message of His Honor the Mayor to the Common Council the following occurs:—The Board of a stimate and Apportionment, consisting of four of the Lighest city officials, are charged with a most important duty in fixing and limiting the amount to be raised by taxation and to be expended by each of the departments—a duty which they have discharged with singular fleelity and without the second control of the city officials, and discount in second control of the city of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would be thereby increased and, at the same time, a direct representation would be given therein to the interests must particularly concerned in its proceedings, be it therefore

Resolved. That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is h reay authorized and directed to prepare a memorial on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonaity of the city of New York, and cause the same to be presented to the Localisture of this State, now in session, praying for the passage of an act providing for the appointment by the Mayor of a commetcent person, who shall be a taxpayer, to represent the taxable property of this city in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, such appointed to serve with-

The subject was referred to the Law Committee for

## THE REVOLVER BUSINESS.

During the past four weeks a number of cloaks and dresses have been stolen from the show frames in tront of the store of H. C. F. Koch & Co., No. 319 Sixth avenue, and Officer Daniel Quigley, of the Twenty-ninth

of ball.

Mr. Thomas Mathers, of No. 327 Duffield street, Brooklyn, in company with two triends, visited a disorderly house in West Twenty-eighth street on Wednessay night and became engaged in an altercation with a colored girl named Mattie Thomas, in consequence of which he was locked up in the Twenty-ninth prectner scatton. A revolver was found in his pocket. When arraigned at the Washington Place Court yesterday he was sheshafged, the evidence against him being insufficient. The revolver was confiscated.

Statistical J. Fisher, who keeps a beer saloon at No. 140, West twenty saxin street, and Charles B. Smalf r. of No. 435 Six h avenue, quarreled on refore a nogrey, and committee that he would be well than the world with the brain and said he well something of the west twenty sixth street, and Charles B. Shanfir, of No. 183 Sixth avenue, quarrelied on Westerland and curing the difficulty Fisher with the butto a re-westerland with the re-westerland with the re-westerland with the re-we

OUR SILVER ABROAD.

Proposition from Belgium to the United States Government.

A REMEDY FOR PRESENT EVILS

A Mint in Brussels for the Coinage of American Silver.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PLAN.

Allard, the director of the Belgian Royal Mint will be found of special interest to American readers. As will be seen by a perusal of the document, it is a proposal on the part of the Belgian authorities that the United States government should establish a mint for the coinage of sliver at Brussels as a remedy for the evils arising from the unsteady and fluctuating condition of the silver market -- ROYAL MINT, BRUSSELS, Dec. 31, 1876. TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED

STATES, Washington, D. C.:SiR-In view of the measures taken by the United serious questions to which the deplorable state of the European market (in consequence of the closing of all rise, I have taken the liberty to place before you consider to be measures to be taken what I by the United States to assure a greater stability in the European market. It would be necessary, as you will see, sir, by the notes attached, that the United States, with all the authority that belongs to that great country, should open in Europe at least one of the mints whose closing has caused the trouble in the silver market. I have taken do not doubt but that my proposal will be found by you in every way agreeable to the interests of the

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient ser J. ALLARD. PROPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED

American government, and if it is accepted in principle it will be easy to find immediately practical means

for putting it into execution.

STATES.

KOYAL MINT, BRUSSELS, Dec. 31, 1876. According to the last report of the director, Mr. H. R. Lindermann, the silver coinage of the United States for August and September far exceeded all previous limits. Silver has been turned out during these two months at the rate of \$32,282,460 a year, while the highest coinage reached up to that date (and corresponding to the year 1853, at the moment of the change on the standard) was only \$9,077,571. In order to meet this heavy coinage the United States have been forced to buy silver in Europe, or at least to pay for it at the mint in America such a price that it was These silver orders coming on a market already very unsteady, and as a consequence of its unsteadiness, rregularly and poorly supplied, these sudden orders cause a rise in prices of a most unreasonable character, and they have also this other serious inconveniencethat this momentary rise has the effect of attracting silver to the market just at the time when the orders cease. The consequence is a violent drop in the price of the metal. At one time there are orders, but no metal on the market; some days after there is metal. but no further orders. That which I mention here has actually taken place only a few days since, and it is only necessary to glance at the quotations for silver in London to see the unreasonable fluctuations which took place in December.

This state of things touches the interests of the government of the United States in two ways. First, as a buyer and consumer of silver it pays always dearly for it; second, as a producer of silver in her mines great disorder is thrown into all commercial transacious payable in that metal and money finds less em ployment as these transactions diminish.

There is, nevertheless, a very simple remedy to be

employed, which, if it does not stop completely this state of things, so burtful to American interests, would be certain, at least, to palltate its pernicious effects. It is this remedy that I desire to clearly point out. If I have occupied myself with this question so important o the United States it is that, being for thirty years the Director of the Belgian Mint, I am the only coiner of money who, through the bullion houses I have established in Brussels, Paris and London, has solely consecrated himself during this time to the study of the questions concerning the buying and selling of quence, to juage exactly of the position of the Euro

In the notes drawn up by me, and which the Belgian government transmitted to His Excellency the United States Minister at the beginning of this month, in reol v to the questions of the American Silver Commission, I have clearly laid down the principle which has been the true cause that in Europe, for more than three-quarters of a century, gold and silver have remained of the same relative value the one toward the other. I have shown in those notes and in detail the proof t hat the cause must be attributed to the law in France, and later on in Itary, in Belgium and in Switzerland, which created, without limit to the coinage, the possibility to com these two metals, in giving them the relative value of fitteen and a half (222.22 france the kilogramme of fige silver contained in the coins of five france, and 3444.44 france the kilogramme of fine gold contained in the twenty franc gold coins). I remarked in those notes that gold and silver, launched out thus into circulation, constituted a vast and free reservoir, regulating the value of the two metals in the world and maintaining their equilibrium so exactly that neither the great discoveries of silver in Mexico in 1844-46. nor the immense discoveries of gold in California and Australia, were able to disturb it. Thus I arrived at this proof:-That, to break up this equilibrium and to cause the fluctuations which we have since seen, nothing more was needed than the law limiting the cottage of sliver in 1873. The modification of this law would suffice to restore calmness to the silver market and to cure it of the summersaults to which it is subjected. THE RENEDY PROPOSED.

Until the moment arrives when by the force of things more reasonable ideas on this question will be entertained in Europe, the American government can, by a simple action to be taken by it, and which, with out a doubt, will cost it nothing, approach very near to the end desired. The government of the United States, who have to coin between resumption of specie pay-ments on the 1st of January, 1879, should address itself to the mint at Brussels, and authorize it, under the inspection of the Belgian government, to coin for the account of the American government, at a price to silver, of the weight and fineness laid down by the American laws. The moment this resolution is arrived at the fall in the price in silver would be paralyzed, and could not again in Europe pass the limit determined on by the United States. In point of fact, on every tall in the price of silver, were it only for twenty-four hours even below the limit fixed the American government would have on the spot a monetary establishment situated in the centre of the European market, absorbing silver for it under favorable conditions, whether it is Germany, on the one hand, that is a seller, or India, on the other hand, that, for the moment, is a non-absorber. In other words, the remedy that I propose consists simply in putting in vigor partially in Europe, by means of a mint, the principle which from 1803 to 1873 has maintained the equilibrium between the value of gold and silver. Saver cannot fall in Europe below 220,55% the kilogramme of tine silver, because the mints buy at that price to coin five franc pieces. Neither can silver fail below the limit determined on by the American gov-ernment, because that government will have placed the means before the public of converting their silver into dollars at the Brussels mint. WHAT WOULD HE GAINED BY THE PLAN.

It will hardly be necessary to point out the immedinte advantages which the American government will derive from the resolution that it is desired it should take. First the equality thus brought into the

state of the silver market will facilitate those transact tions payable in that metal, will permit of its em-ployment with less disquictude, and will reanimate the market to the great advantage of the American mines. Second, Without any cost to the American government, the United States mints will be greatly seisted in the heavy coining operations necessary to be performed within the next two years. Third, the cost of coining is without doubt heavier in the United States than in Belgium, where hand labor and coal are far cheaper, and on this account alone this American government. The Belgian mint coms moneys for other countries than Belgium, and always under the inspection of the agents of the Belgian government. For example it has coined for Switzerland, Roumania, Egypt, Italy, Brazil and Luxumbourg, &c. The Belgian government accords its assistance to foreign govern it by having the coinage of moneys executed for those governments inspected by the same employes and subjected to the same tests as if the coinage took place for the Belgian moneys. When the mint coins Belgian five franc pieces, it charges for all expenses of miniage, direct or indirect, including waste, seven france fifty centimes for every thousand france struck off. It is probable that upon these terms it will be easy to come to an arrangement with the United States

government. the American government would be certified as being conform (i. e., of the legal standard) by the officials of the Belgian government, they would be delivered on board at Liverpool and assured, and the United States Minister at Brussels would pay for them on de livery of the following documents :-

First-The certificate of the officials of the Belgian government as to the quality and quantity of the moneys delivered on board under a double seal. Second-The policy of assurance and the bill

lading, in the name of the American government.

ADVANTAGES RESULTING PROM THIS PROPOSITION. First, without expense on its part, the America government would augment its production for the re-sumption of specie payments in 1879. Second, it would have all known guarantees, the same even as it the silver had been coined in its own mints. Third, it would steady the value of silver by paralyzing any excess in the fall in price. Fourth, while this tabrication in Europe is going on at the Belgian Mint of dollars, or tractions of dollars, the American government could develop its remittances of trade dollars to India which otherwise would find its way to the English markets, and this merchandise would be the natural return, in the course of time, against silver dollars coined

To sum up, the coinage of silver dollars in Europe for the account of the American government would become a powerful lever to aid in the displacement of commerce with India, until lately concentrated in England, and which seems to open out thus a new field of exploitation for the United States of America.

#### SMALLPOX.

RAVAGES IN DETROIT OF THE DREAD DIS-EASE-A SURE AND CERTAIN REMEDY-THE STRANGE EXPERIENCE OF AN AFFLICTED

DETROIT, Jan. 15, 1877. The present winter, while almost upparalleled in

the history of Detroit for the quantity of snow falling and for the long weeks of steady cold, brought with it an unusual number of cases of smallpox, which disease at times has threatened to penetrate every neighborhood, causing unusual excitement. Some house holders, mostly foreigners and people having an uncasonable fear of the disease, have practically clo their houses against callers, removed their children from school, and suffered for want of food rather than go forth and carn it. In the Polish quarter of the city the disease passed from house to house with terrible cipated and being in many cases too ignorant or too poor to adopt the other usual precautions. It was not intil the sanitary police, accompanied by the Polish priest, proceeded to force almost that the people would roll up their sleeves and permit the doctor to prick in

ENTERTAINING A STRANGER. Three weeks ago, during the greatest excitement, a

young Pole, about twenty years of age and unable to speak a word of English, arrived in this city from the East, having written directions from Polanders here low to find them. The young man was weak and ill when reaching the depot, and, probably greatly em-barrassed by the fact, he walked down the depot yard and hid behind a warehouse until nearly night. was then accidentally discovered and ordered away. night, and by good fortune reached the Polish quarter through his own effort. He had scarcely been weldmed by one speaking his native tongue when it was discovered that he was a victim of the smallpor. The pustules had appeared on his face, he was teverish and ght headed and the odor of the disease was with him. "MAKE WAY FOR THE LEPER "

The stranger was hustled out of the house without delay by the excited owner, and he found himself in the street on a bitter cold night, having neither money nor friends. that other Polanders would extend a like reception in his sad condition, the stranger struck out at a venture, crossed streets, yards and fields, and finally reached a barnyard on the plank road leading from Detroit to Port Huron, and near the first toll-gate outside the city. His weak and exhausted condimay be judged from the fact that in crossing the last field-a ten acre lot-he fell down eighteen times, as found by those who followed his trail, and the last hundred feet was crawled on his hands and knees. Reaching the barayard the Pole erawled under a shed where cattle and other stock found sheller. There was a straw stack of one end of the shed, making a warm place, and at this end of the shed the man took

up his bed. It is certain that he was under the shed three nights and two days, and his presence would not have been known then had he not appeared at the farm house and made signs that he was hungry, also exhibiting a letter written in the Polish language. He was a sight to see at that time. He had covered his face, hands and neck with fresh compost, and this had partly dried and partly frozen to the skin. Warm water and soap were turnished him, and when he stood clean before the family every pustule had disappeared, and the disease had left him! There was no smell of smallpox, no lever, nor was there a pit on his face, though the skin was unusually red and quite tender. He showed the family where he had rested under the shed, and there was evidence that made his condition plain. He had had neither food nor cripk. and to ease the terrible itching of the pustules he had plastered them with the fresh compost of the cattle feeding on the straw.

SHARING IT WITH HIS COUNTRYMEN.

To make this, singular case more plain it may be stated that the l'olander who admitted the stranger to his house is now down with smallpox, taking the the stranger under the shed is the same young man who called on the l'olander and was turned away, for his name is the same, he has the same letter and men have followed the trail in the snow from the shed almost to the Polander's door. At this date the young man, entirely free from any suspicion of the disease, is helping to nurse the man who caught the disease of him. Three of the farmer's children have never been vaccinated, and yet they have not suffered in the least from the young Pole's presence in the house for two

from the young Pole's presence in the house for two long hours.

A GOOD TIME FOR THE DOCTORS.

There is a case here to puzzle physicians, and the particulars have been stated as plainly as possible that there may be no "dis" for M. B. s to fall back upon. The stranger certainly had smallpox, for he gave it to another. He cortainly recovered, for here he is, walking about. He can be traced from the hour he landed in the city, and he was under the sheu three nights and two days. If the Iresh manure did not absorb the disease from his system in that short time, what else did? If ourying a patient in the earth up to his neck, as practiced in some countries, has a beneficial effect on diseases, why shouldn't iresh compost have double the strength as a heater? It is a straight, plain case, and, though not discovered by Jenner, the cure may one day rank with his preventive.

## NEW YORK YACHT CLUE.

The approaching annual election of the New York Yacht Club promises to be full of interest and excitement. It will be held on the 1st prox, and already several candidates are in the field. The following have been apoken of for the leading positions:—For Commodore, S. Nicholson Kane, yacht Restless, for Vice Commodore, William Astor, yacht Atslants; for Rear Commodore, James Alexandre, yacht Vision.

# THE STATE CAPITAL.

Senator Woodin and the Else toral Vote.

TACTICS OF THE DEMOCRATS

An Interview with Governor Robinson.

A PAINS AND PENALTIES BILL

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1877. It was altogether unlikely the Senate of the New York Legislature could so far forget its traditions as to permit any question agitating the national mind to pass unnoticed. The Senate of the Empire State hould not be asked to confine itself to the dry discussion of merely local matters-to the dull common place business it was sent here to transact. There fore, on reaching the order of resolutions, Mr. Woodin rose and said:—"The constitution requires the Governor to communicate with the Legisla, ture every year all matters pertaining to the the most part, worthy of the man who occupies the Executive Chamber, but at the close of his message he branches off on a subject which compels Senators to believe that, although it is the hand of Lucius, yet it is the voice of Samuel, and emanated from the Liberty street bureau of "nincompoops," He thought it due to the Governor, therefore, that the Legislature should express its opinions, and he offered a preamble and

resolutions, which closed as follows:—

Resolved, That the declaration of the result of the Presidential election should be strictly governed by the principles of the constitution and by the established usage and practices under it. that the action of the convention which framed the constitution in organizing the new government this created when they resolved that "the Sanate Should appoint a president of the Senate for the sole purpose of receiving and opening and countries. Huckney, distinguished makes of the Convention, made in the debate of 1800, in which he stated that "in the Federal Convention great care was taken to provide for the election of a President independently of Congress, to take the business, as lar as possible out of their hands;" that the opinion of Henry Clay, expressed in a subsequent debate, in which he declared that unies the two Houses agreed upon a different method "the President of the Senate would proceed to open and count the votes;" that the opinion of Chancellor Kent, which for half a century has remained unchanged and unquestioned, in which he held "that, in the absence of a legislative provision on the subject the President of the Senate counts the votes and determines the result," combine to interpret the intent of the framers of the constitution. Without going beyond its appropriate province the Legislature of New York carnestly insists that no partisan efforts should be allowed to del- at or embarrass the orderly course of law which is seessential to the welfare and prosperity of the Resolved, if the Assembly concurs, That the iswful declaration of the result of the election of the President, as determined by the vote of a majority of the election on the the day of December last, is offulfing upon all, and that its resolutions, which closed as follows:-

Resolved, if the Assembly concurs, That the lawful dectaration of the result of the election of the President, as determined by the vote of a majority of the electors on the eith day of December last, is oliding upon alt, and that, is making such declaration and in upholding the constitution and laws, the national authorities are entitled to the support of every particle citizen.

Resolved, That any threat to disregard the results of the Presidential election and its lawful declaration is incendingly in spirit and revolutionary in character; that any, attempt to inflame partisan feeling and excite political passions upon a question which has passed beyond the appropriate areas of partisan conflict, and remains only to be delated according to "truth and law," calls for usquaitfed condemnation, and that the united voice lof the people must enforce as the supreme obligation of the hour the duty of prompt and unhesitating acceptance of the legal determination.

Mr. Woodin asked that the resolutions be put upor their fival passage.

Mr. Jacobs objected, and the resolutions, therefore,

went over under the rule and were ordered to be printed.

The bill to extend the powers of county judges when olding courts in counties other than their own was ordered to a third reading, and the bill relating to the Superintendent of State Prisons was progressed. The latter is an office created under the new constitutional amendments, and the bill provides that the salary be fixed at \$8,000, with an additional sum of \$2,000 per year for travelling expenses. Senator Starbuck wunted the bill passed, but the Sage of Auburn raised the slogan of economy and was finally successful in having it laid over for the time being. MARING MEN HONEST BY LAW.

to-day in the assembly. They are to law and legisla-tion what Turner's paintings are to art—vague, mystic fancies that dely both logic and experience. It was introduced by Mr. Strahan, who explained privately that he believed the bill was intended to make mer honest by statute. A gleam of wisdom and justice breaks through at distant intervals, as where a penalty is provided for such conduct on the part of officials as has been heretofore so common, that of hiring buildings for armories, &c., at exorbitant rents, and on

Mr. Hodges, of Monroe, offered a resolution as a substitute for that of Mr. Moore's, which was offered a lew days ago, for equalizing more effectually the burdens of inxation. The resolution and substitute were referred to the Committee on Ways ago.

lew days ago, for equalizing more effectually the burdens of inxation. The resolution and substitute were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. This subject is of great interest to the country members, and if they can manage to shift the burden of taxation a little more off themselves and on to the big city of New York they will be correspondingly happy.

The democratic Senators held a caucus this evening and appointed a committee, consisting of Souprars Starbuck, Bradley and Schoenmaker, to draw up a set of resolutions as a counterblast to those offered by Woodin in the morning. The resolutions start out with a severe arraignment of the system of returning boards, the Nemesis of a republican form of government and the bread suggestion of despotism. They arraign the federal Executive for military interference in States where the plain motive of interfering was to deteat the legitimately elected candidate for President and count in the man who is counted on to save an army of office-holders appointed by said Executive; they wind up by expressing the conviction of the democracy that their cannidate is honestly elected and that he will be imagurated if democrats have not out their courage. When Wood in's resolution comes up to morrow for consideration Starbuck will offer some sharp-pointed amendments full of gail and wormwood for republican stomachs, which, of course, will be rejected. Then he will move to substitute the democratic set of resolutions to those of the republicans, and a lively debate may be expected.

expected.

"Well, that was to be expected," said Governor Robinson to your correspondent this evening, when asked what he thought of Woodin's spiurge in the Senate in reply to the national portion of the gubernatorial message. "Things of that kind are as inevitable as the rising of the tide; they have no meaning as far as I am concerned."

"You have reason to hope, Governor, that your relations with the Senate will be amicable?"

"I have; they unanimously confirmed the appointment of Major Wiley, and that is evidence of their feeling."

"There is dissatisfaction and that is evidence of their ment of Major Wiley, and that is evidence of their feeling."

"You sent in an appointment for Port Warden of New York to-day. Do you intend to send in any more nominations for Port Wardens or Harbor Mastera?"

"Mr. Gordon, whose name I sent in to-day, was appointed to fill a vacancy by Governor Tinden during the recess, and it was a question whether confirmation by the Senate was necessary, but I consulted the Attorney General and he gave it as his optimon that it would be as well to send in the name. I have no present intention of sending in any names for Port Wardens and Harbor Masters."

"What treatment do you expect of your nominations for Superintendent of Public Works and Inspector of State Prisons will receive?"

"I am satisfied the Senate will act promptly on the nominations and all the measures necessary to carry out the purpose of the constitutional amendments, as the people evidently intended the canals and prisons should be taken out of politics. I propose these appointments shall harmonize with that intention."

"There is dissatisfaction among some republicans with your paragraph in the message depreciating the large expenditure on the public schools."

"There is dissatisfaction among some republicans with your paragraph in the message depreciating the large expenditure on the public schools."

"There has been much misapprehension on that head the money raised for school purposes is a sacred fund, and every possible penny of it should be devoted to the mone officers of the duncile of the support of schools from which personnily they reap no benefit, and their money should be expended with conomy."

"Is there much legislation for cities based on the report of the Municipal Charter Committee will be the inost important. Mr. Everts told me the report would not be ready before the first week in February; it will no doubt be an elaborate and linteresting document."

GENERAL NOTES.

A bill introduced by Mr. Jacob J. Stein extends the provisions of t

GENERAL NOTES.

A bill introduced by Mr. Jacob J. Stein extends the provisions of the Mechanics' Lien act to printers, publishers and ithographers.

A bill of Mr. Bowen's allows counties of over 70,000 population an Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Corsa had a bill, the same as was introduced in the Senate, provising that the firemen's benevoient tund shall receive its portion of the tax levied on foreign insurance companies.

Dr. Hayes introduced a bill amending the charter of the American Popular Insurance Company so as to allow the secretary to become a stockholer.

The bill to create a State Board of Health was favorably reported from the Committee on Public Health.

Mr. Stranan, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the oill to compensate the clerks of the civil district courts who were thrown out or place to make way for the old clerks by the decision of the Coart of Appeals.